

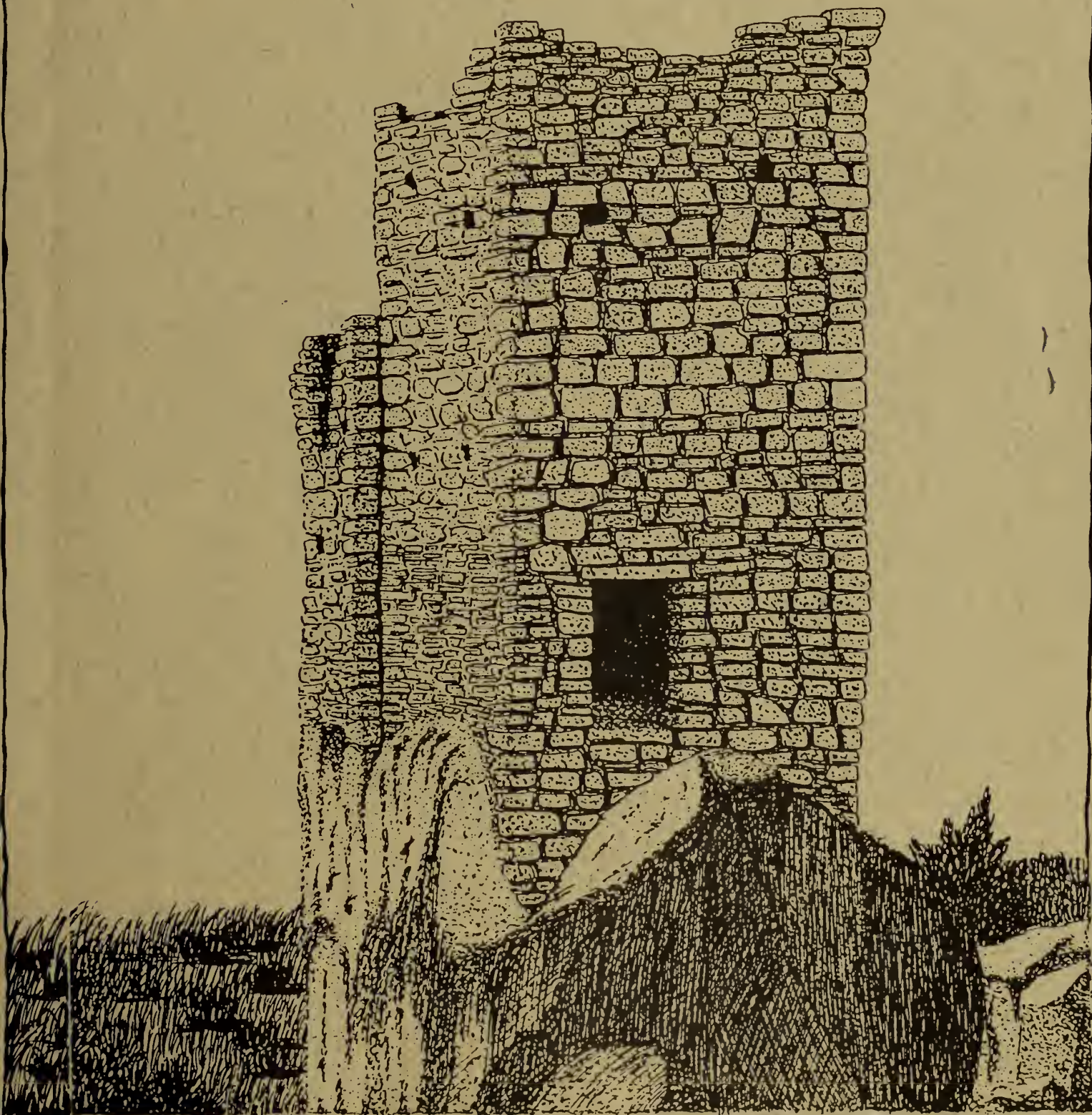
Statement for Management

Hovenweep National Monument Colorado-Utah

January 1990

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copy





United States Department of the Interior

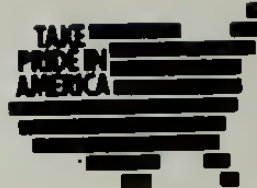
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

12795 W. Alameda Parkway

P.O. Box 25287

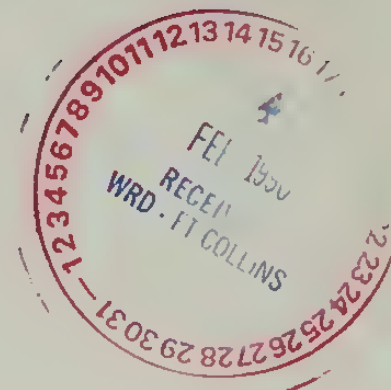
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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FEB 14 1990



Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park

From: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, Rocky Mountain Region

Subject: Statement for Management, Hovenweep National Monument

Enclosed are 200 copies of the Statement for Management for your area as approved by the Acting Acting Regional Director on January 3, 1990. You may want to distribute copies of the statement to concerned interests involved in the original distribution so that they will have the current status of the Statement for Management for your area. We are making the appropriate National Park Service in-house, State Clearinghouse, and congressional delegation distribution.

The next due date for updating your Statement for Management will be January 1992.

If you have need for additional copies or have any questions, please notify Mr. Mike Snyder of our Division of Planning and Compliance.


Robert J. Albino, Acting
for Richard A. Strait

Enclosures

cc:
WASO-763, w/encs. (2)
WASO-180, w/enc.
WASO-500, w/enc.
WASO-470, w/enc.
WASO-400, w/enc.
Midwest Archeological Center, w/enc.
Harpers Ferry Center, w/enc.
DSC-TCE, Mr. Kussman, w/enc.
DSC-PGT, Ms. Ramey, w/enc.
Water Resources Branch, Fort Collins, CO, w/encs. (2)
EMM, Mr. Jim Woods, w/encs. (2)
Air Quality Office, Erik Hauge, w/enc.

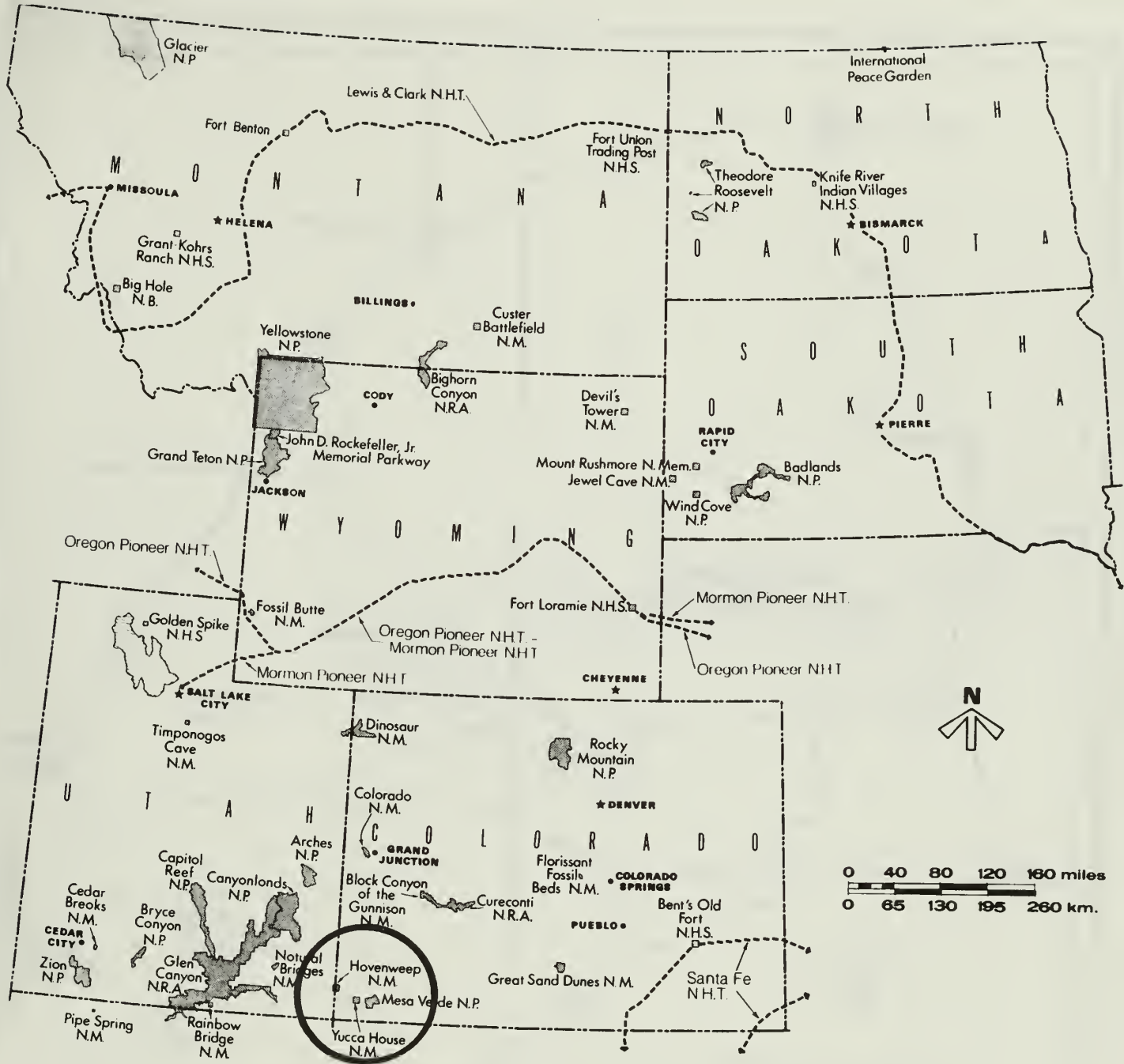
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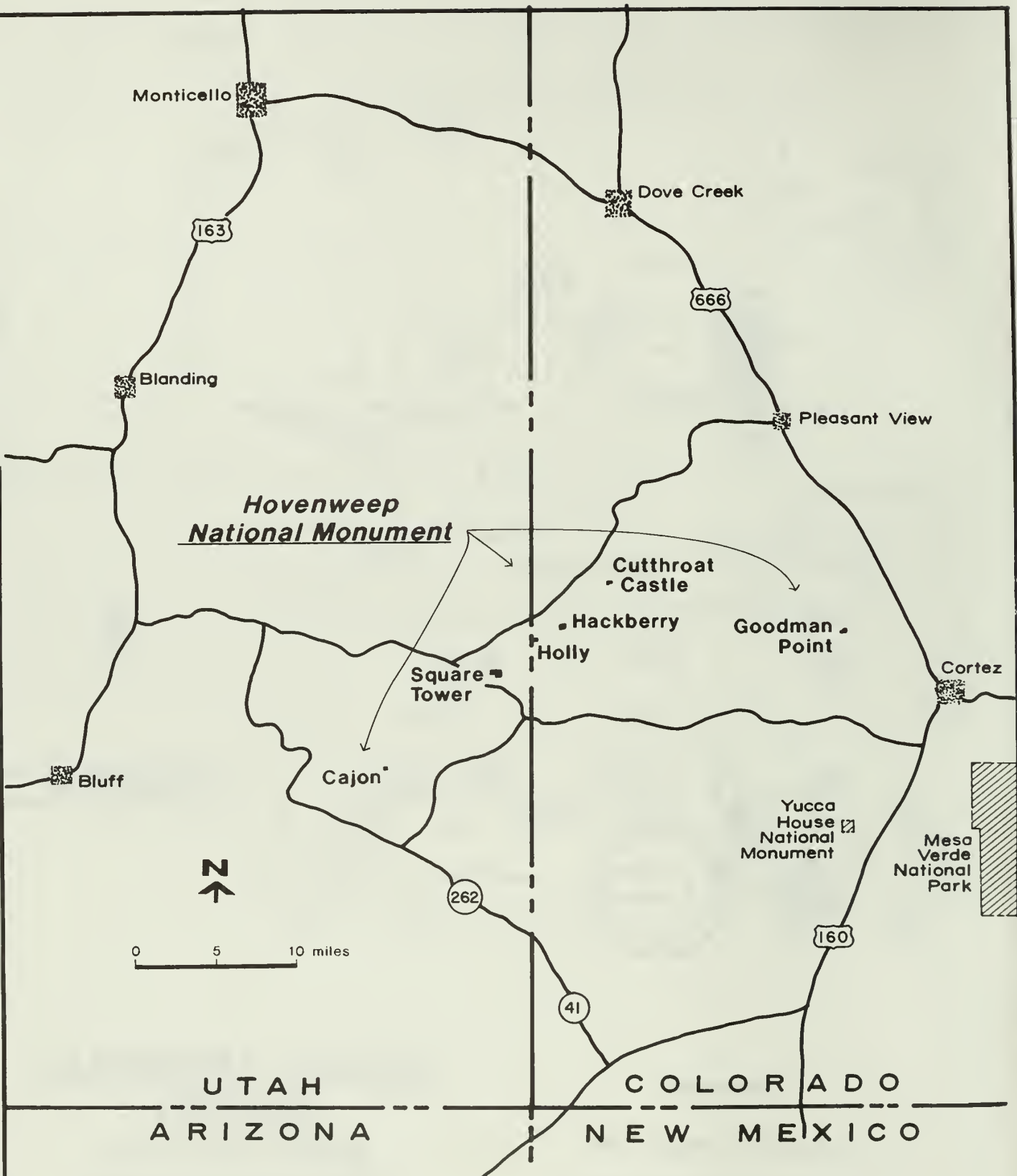
Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
-  National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

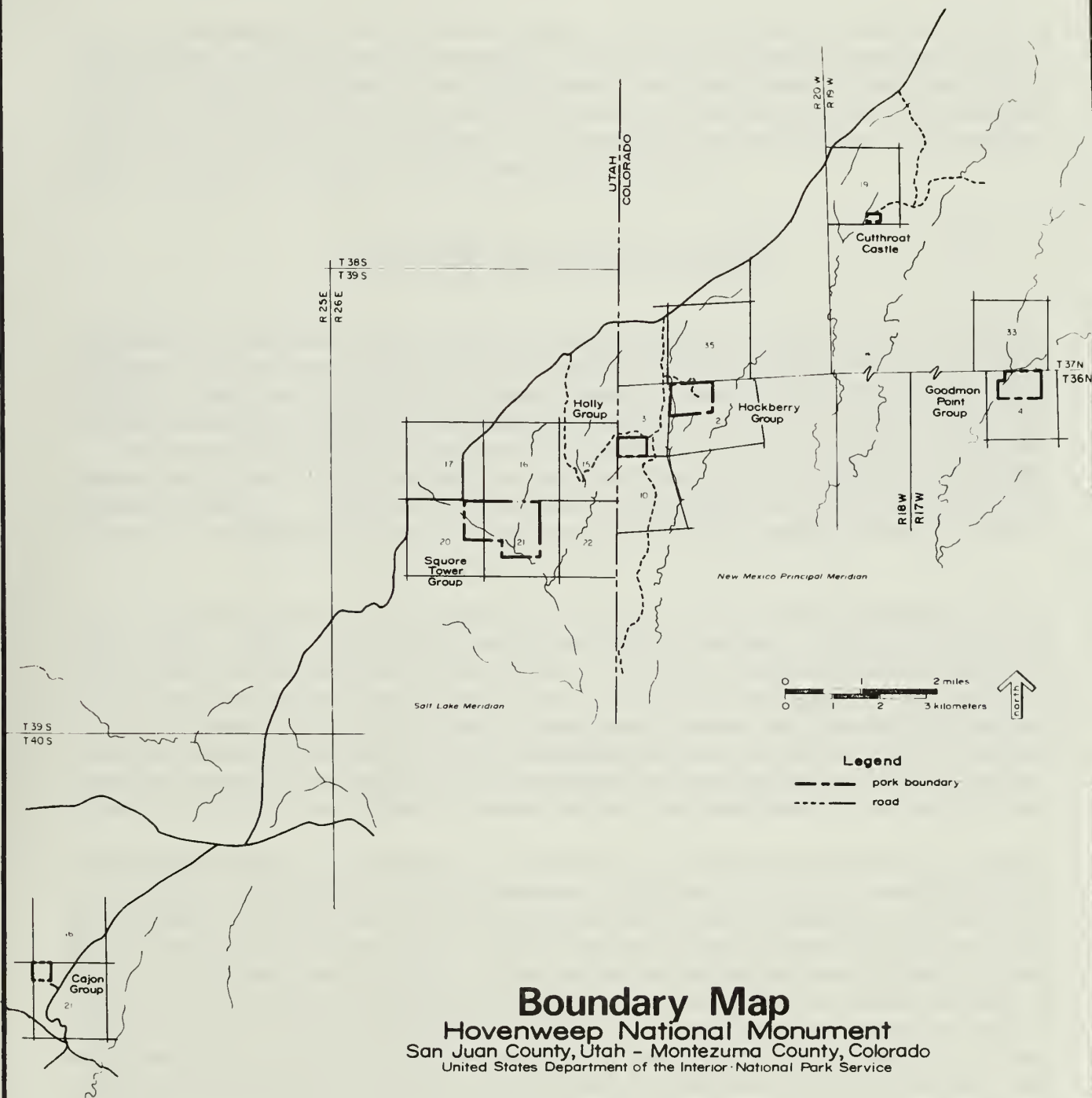
National Park Service

United States Department
of the Interior



Vicinity Hovenweep National Monnument Colorado-Utah

United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service



Boundary Map **Hovenweep National Monument** San Juan County, Utah - Montezuma County, Colorado United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

LOCATION

The six Hovenweep National Monument groups of ruins are located in Utah and Colorado approximately 25 miles north of the point common to four States known as the Four Corners. Cajon and Square Tower groups are in San Juan County, Utah, Utah's Third Congressional District. Cajon is also on the Navajo Reservation in the Aneth Chapter District. Holly, Hackberry, Cutthroat, and Goodman Point groups are in Montezuma County, Colorado, Colorado's Third Congressional District.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Presidential Proclamation 1654 of March 2, 1923 (42 Stat. 2299), states in part, "Whereas, there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and . . . it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, . . . that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Hovenweep National Monument . . ."

Subsequent Presidential Proclamations 2924, April 29, 1951; 2998, November 20, 1952; 3132, April 6, 1956; and Public Land Order 2604, February 5, 1962, adjusted the boundaries of Hovenweep National Monument. Given the proclamations listed above and the National Park Service Organic Act of August 25, 1916 (Public Law 235, 39 Stat. 535), the National Park Service's mandate is to conserve and protect the physical and intangible resources of the various groups of ruins associated with the prehistoric occupation of the areas encompassed and enjoined by Hovenweep and to assist visitors in understanding the life and culture of the prehistoric inhabitants and their adaptation to the environment.

The features of primary significance in all six units of Hovenweep are the archeological sites and their associated physical environments. All of the ruins groups except Goodman Point represent communities of sophisticated stone masonry buildings on the northern edge of the Upper Sonoran Desert. These prehistoric people, referred to today as the Anasazi, were farmers who manipulated and conserved the natural precipitation in an area that is too dry for modern dry-farming methods. They settled the mesas and canyons of Cajon Mesa from the 700s through the 1200s A.D. At some point, perhaps driven by environmental conditions, they moved away from their small, family homes on the open ridges and built clusters of towers and associated roomblocks at the canyonheads. The architecture of these structures is notable, especially the towers. All through the Four Corners country, archeologists have been intrigued by tower-like buildings built between A.D. 1000 and 1300. Those within Hovenweep National Monument have long been cited by explorers as being notable for their stylistic variety, excellent state of preservation, and their prolific number. What makes Hovenweep significant today is its combination of well-

preserved structures and associated physical environment that are relatively free from disturbance, reasonably easily accessible by vehicle for all people, and features of a primitive setting.

Hovenweep National Monument is one example of the native villages and communities of the southwestern United States in the National Park System. At Hovenweep we can find evidence of how the use of domesticated plants by one group of this continent's early inhabitants influenced their lifestyle and the location of their communities.

In contrast to the previously cited areas, the Goodman Point group of Hovenweep is not in a desert. It is situated in the midst of modern dryland farms, producing pinto beans and winter wheat. It derives its significance from its sheer size and complexity. At the time the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park were occupied, other members of the same general group of Anasazi people were living in large pueblos in the Montezuma Valley. Goodman Point pueblo is one of the largest prehistoric settlements in the valley, and it is at least twice the size of Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde. Its importance was recognized in 1889 when the Public Land Office reserved it from homesteading. Certainly no valley pueblos are as well preserved today. Goodman Point represents the climax of the lifestyle of the Mesa Verde or Northern San Juan branch of the Anasazi, before the people departed from the Four Corners area.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Hovenweep is operated under the general administrative policies for historic areas of the National Park Service. The entire monument was formerly listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. Any activity affecting the cultural resources within the monument must be preceded by an analysis of those effects in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Hovenweep National Monument is a party to the following cooperative agreements:

- Cooperative agreement, CA-1498-73-01, between the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, January 15, 1973, wherein agreement was reached between the two agencies for the construction, maintenance, and signing of a trail connecting the Square Tower and Holly groups.
- Cooperative agreement, CA-1498-75-01, dated July 29, 1975, between the Bureau of Land Management, Charles Redd Sheep Company, and the National Park Service, designating the Animal Unit Months of grazing on the Square Tower group of Hovenweep and withdrawing 200 of the 280 acres once open to grazing. This cooperative agreement is still in effect, however, the grazing lease is now issued to Marvin Redburn and is for cattle grazing rather than sheep, which was the historic use.

- Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Land Management, renewed in 1986, for a sanitary landfill to be used by Hovenweep National Monument on land managed by the Bureau.
- Interagency agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, Moab District, Utah, to use BLM radio frequency 164.00 KHZ at Hovenweep for resource protection and administrative purposes. Signed March 15, 1987.
- Interagency agreement with the Bureau of Land Management (Utah and Colorado State Offices) titled "Cooperative Management Strategies" and signed April 1, 1987. These strategies address cooperative administration on approximately 6,000 acres of public and private land surrounding Square Tower, Holly, Hackberry, and Goodman Point units.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Southwest Board of Cooperative Services (Cortez, CO) and the National Park Service, for students and staff of the Southwest Alternative High School to participate in volunteer activities at Hovenweep. Dated December 1989.
- Concession agreement with the Mesa Verde Museum Association to provide for sale of convenience items such as soft drinks, candy, postcards, film, and slides.

All projects or activities proposed or conducted on wetlands or flood plains must comply with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. The Presidential Proclamations and Public Land Order creating Hovenweep National Monument and adjusting its boundaries are listed in the Appendix.

Hovenweep is also subject to other generic legislation, such as The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, The Clean Air Act of 1977, and others, which are available at the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, or at Mesa Verde National Park.

RESOURCES

The primary physical resource at Hovenweep is archeological. While the Presidential Proclamations mention prehistoric towers and the exceptionally fine masonry, drafters of these documents were limited by the state of archeological knowledge at that time. Since the monument's establishment, enough research has occurred to provide an idea of the area's prehistory. The cultural resource management plan describes the cultural resources in more depth than this summary, including a discussion on ruins stabilization.

Sometime between about 8000 B.C. and 6000 B.C., small groups of hunters apparently visited Hovenweep, probably in pursuit of "big game." The slope above Cajon Spring was an especially popular hunting and camping site. After an interval of approximately 3,000 years, the so-called "Archaic" hunters and gatherers frequented the area from about 3000 B.C. until the time of Christ, when a mixed foraging/farming economy appeared in the

region. An especially heavy concentration of these Archaic sites is located just outside the monument boundary above the spring at Square Tower group.

The large number of sites appearing during the A.D. 900 through 1000 period on Cajon Mesa indicates an enormous population increase during that time. These Pueblo II farmers concentrated their village and special-use sites on the mesa ridges and surrounding flats more so than any other group. Mesa-top dry farming was probably the basis of their economy, perhaps along with small-scale, arroyo check dam farming, terrace farming, and limited foraging. The population increase during this period follows on the heels of a wholesale abandonment of the Dolores River Valley area to the northeast.

The Pueblo III period use of the Hovenweep area lasted from approximately A.D. 1150 to A.D. 1300. Many of the mesa top special-use locations and ridge top small villages were abandoned by late Pueblo III times, as major population clusters developed around the canyonhead tower complexes. Relatively large complexes of roomblocks, modified springs, rim dams, terraces, irrigated gardens and talus slope pueblos were built in association with these graceful towers.

The majority of the canyonhead towers have relatively late Pueblo III period construction dates, which suggests that the move to the canyonheads occurred near the end of the Anasazi use of the area. These multistory "O", "D", and square-shaped towers represent the culmination of a local tradition of tower building which began on the mesa tops and ended at the canyons. Pueblo II and early Pueblo III groups also lived around the canyonhead springs, but the major construction activities did not begin, in most cases, until after A.D. 1230. The nearby floodwater control and irrigated gardens were also probably late, and perhaps the shift from mesa top to canyonhead habitation sites occurred as a consequence of the loss of mesa top dry farming fields. All of these exploitative activities eventually failed, however, as the Anasazi farmers were forced to abandon the Hovenweep area shortly before A.D. 1300.

Goodman Point ruin is different from the other Hovenweep ruin groups. Instead of being a multi-story, canyonhead complex, it is the remains of one of the largest prehistoric settlements in the entire northern Anasazi region. This several-hundred room pueblo may have held a central position in the area social structure, along with Yellow Jacket, Lowry, Yucca House and other large Anasazi communities. Goodman Point may also have been associated with Sand Canyon Pueblo. Current research is examining the question of Sand Canyon being a large ceremonial site, with Goodman Point possibly being one of its population centers.

The monument's 784 acres contain a variety of vegetation zones, ranging from pinyon pine/juniper to low shrubland. Mule deer frequent Cutthroat and Goodman Point groups, with an occasional mountain lion also passing through. Badgers, coyotes, and foxes are the largest mammals at Square Tower group. Jackrabbits, cottontails, and a variety of small rodents abound in all groups. Sightings of 128 bird species have been recorded, including buteos, acipiters, ravens, owls, and smaller birds, plus an occasional golden eagle. Lizards, snakes and other reptiles and amphibians are seen regularly during the

warmer months.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

Hovenweep National Monument contains no inholdings. The 280-acre portion of Square Tower containing the campground and housing/maintenance complex, which was added by Public Land Order 2604 in 1962, is not within the authorized monument boundary. The six separate groups are widely scattered requiring a 100-mile round trip drive. This fact serves to complicate the overall management of the monument which must deal with a complex pattern of surrounding land ownership. Cajon group is completely surrounded by the Navajo Indian Reservation. Square Tower group is bordered on three sides by Bureau of Land Management lands, except for its norther boundary, which is Utah State land. Holly group is bordered by private and Bureau of Land Management land, while Hackberry group is wholly surrounded by Bureau of Land Management lands. Cutthroat group has privately owned land along its southern boundary and Bureau of Land Management land around the rest of it. Goodman Point has Bureau of Land Management land to the east, privately owned lands south and west, and a graveled county road along its northern boundary.

Primary access roads to the various Hovenweep groups are maintained by San Juan County, Utah, and Montezuma County, Colorado. Secondary access roads receive virtually no maintenance. Access to the monument headquarters is possible from four directions, with each having some dirt or gravel stretches: from Blanding, Utah--45 miles with 4 miles dirt and gravel; from the Four Corners--44 miles with 8 miles dirt and gravel; from Cortez, Colorado--43 miles with 19 miles dirt and gravel; and 26 miles from Route 666 north, with 23 miles dirt and gravel. There has been a continuing road improvement program in the area in the past 5 years with approximately 17 miles of pavement and 8 miles of gravel having been added. Tourism, ranching, dryland farming, and energy extraction are the largest industries in the region. The area several miles to the north of the five westernmost Hovenweep groups is largely in agricultural production, and currently in the process of shifting from dryland to irrigation farming. Four of the units are surrounded primarily by Bureau of Land Management lands, which are grazed annually from November to May by the sheep and cattle of at least three ranchers operating under permits with the Bureau of Land Management.

Energy production is a major economic force in the Hovenweep area. There is a history of uranium mining in the area of the Square Tower group. Extensive mineral exploration for uranium and vanadium were conducted on other lands adjacent to the Square Tower group in 1975. During previous testing, coal was discovered and is considered to be marginally sufficient in quality and quantity to be minable. Oil exploration in the area south, west, and north of the monument and on Navajo Tribal lands surrounding the Cajon group has been successful. Seismographic testing is now being conducted, often year-round, in the general area of lands surrounding all monument groups. Several wildcat wells have been drilled in the immediate area, most of which were dry holes. There have been some very successful wildcat and subsequent wells in an area approximately six miles west of the Square Tower group in Black Steer Canyon, producing

several thousand barrels of oil a day. There is currently a marginal producer 1 1/2 miles north of the ranger station. Further drilling around this well based on seismic data has yet to reveal oil or gas in producible quantities. A dry hole was drilled 500 feet north of the Square Tower group in 1985, another two miles farther north in 1986, and one two thirds of a mile south of Holly in 1988. A large carbon dioxide field between Cortez, Colorado, Hovenweep, and Pleasant View, Colorado, has been in operation since the early 1980s, with transportation pipelines stretching to Texas. A 26-mile pipeline carrying carbon dioxide from the wells along the Pleasant View Road to the Old Aneth oil field was constructed in 1984 and passes within a mile of the Cutthroat, Hackberry, Holly, Square Tower and Cajon ruins.

In 1984, researchers from the U. S. Geological Survey studied the Hovenweep towers and underlying rock characteristics. This research, funded by a grant to the NPS, was conducted to predict possible impacts to the ruins from this carbon dioxide pipeline construction project on nearby Bureau of Land Management lands. The study gained information about the nature of the masonry structures and how they respond to various ground motions. The monument installed a seismometer in August 1985 to document the general increase in geophysical exploration. In 1988, the BLM hired these same USGS researchers to monitor heavy road traffic and well pad construction at a well site south of Holly and Hackberry groups. As a result of the findings of preliminary tests, which indicated possible damage levels, blasting was carried out in a different sequence than would normally have been done.

In 1985, the Bureau of Land Management completed a comprehensive resource management plan for southwestern Colorado titled *San Juan and San Miguel Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*. A similar 1988 plan for the San Juan Resource Area in southeast Utah is awaiting final review and decision. Because of the proximity of Bureau of Land Management land to Hovenweep, the approved actions in these plans have impacted, and will continue to impact, management of Hovenweep National Monument. To address this and mutual concerns, the BLM and NPS met in 1986 to develop a cooperative management strategy for approximately 6,000 acres of land surrounding all monument groups except Cajon. The intent of this effort was to address NPS concerns for greater protection of the visual scene and cultural resources while providing for continued multiple use activities.

Weather data recording began at Hovenweep in June 1954. Cajon Mesa typically experiences wide daily and yearly variations in temperature and precipitation. In general, summers are hot and dry with occasional thunderstorms. Winters are relatively mild. Heavy snow accumulations are infrequent. Spring and fall are the most pleasant times of year. Temperatures in the region range from winter lows averaging 0 to -10 degrees Fahrenheit to summer highs averaging 100 to 105 degrees. The average daily temperature range is 35 degrees. The 25-year average precipitation is 11.9 inches, although annual precipitation has ranged from 4 to 18 inches. The westerly winter winds and the southerly summer winds bring the bulk of the precipitation -- 25 to 30 percent of the rainfall occurs from July to September and 35 percent as snow, from December to March.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

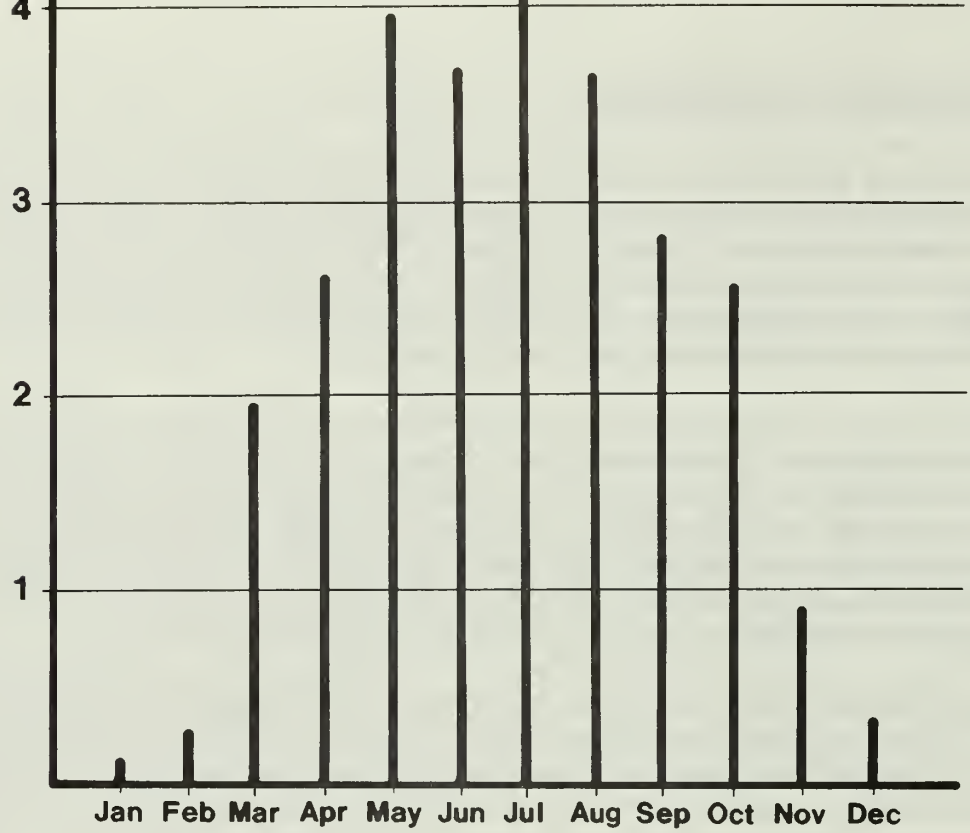
The National Park Service began recording public use statistics at Hovenweep National Monument in 1941 when some 300 persons visited the area. Visitation, in general, has had a steady increase through the 1960s, 1970, and 1980s, increasing at an average rate of 8 percent during the 1980s and 19 percent from 1987-1989. The highest visitation was in 1989, when approximately 27,000 visits were recorded. This document will discuss visitor use and trends during the 1987-89 period.

Visitor use at Hovenweep National Monument is a combination of day use and overnight campground stays. The typical stay is between 1 to 2 hours for day use visitors and 18 hours for campers. Campground use increased by 22 percent in 1987, decreased by 6 percent in 1988, and increased by 25 percent in 1989. Approximately 16 percent of the total monument visitors spend the night. Visits to the five outlying ruins groups increased by an average of 22 percent during this three-year period, with an average of 20 percent of the total monument visits being recorded at the remote groups.

If the number of people traveling to the monument continues to increase at the 19 percent rate of the past three years, there could be over 75,000 visits recorded by 1995, and 129,000 by 1998, the year of Hovenweep's 75th anniversary. If a more conservative 10 percent figure is used, 47,800 visits could be recorded by 1995 and 77,000 by the 75th anniversary. If the same relative number of people who visit the monument also camp or visit the outlying groups, there could be from 10,000 to 20,000 campers by 1998 and from 13,000 to 26,000 visits to the outliers. By comparison, in 1989 there were 4,200 camper and 5,100 outlier visits recorded. Any projected figures must be used with caution, since numerous unknown factors can influence tourism levels, travel patterns, etc. It would be difficult for anyone familiar with Hovenweep to picture even the more conservative 10 percent increase levels at the monument, with its modest visitor facilities, small staff, and remote nature. Factors contributing to the current annual increase might include: a general rise in tourism for the Four Corners area; access road improvements; higher level of awareness about the monument by the general public, and; the featuring of day trips to Hovenweep by the Colorado Visitor Center at Cortez. Perhaps other factors are also present. It seems certain that road improvements will continue right up to the monument entrance, although at an uncertain pace. As it stands now, the general traveling public is not yet aware that access has improved. Most travel guides and even word-of-mouth contact at other park areas and tourism places, still advise the public of impassible roads into the monument. When the trip finally becomes an easy one, and the public is fully informed of this, visitation may rise considerably. Other areas that have had unpaved access removed have experienced increases of greater than 19 percent. It does seem certain that the 1989 level of 27,000 will rise to something beyond the monument's current ability to handle increased visitation, within a few years.

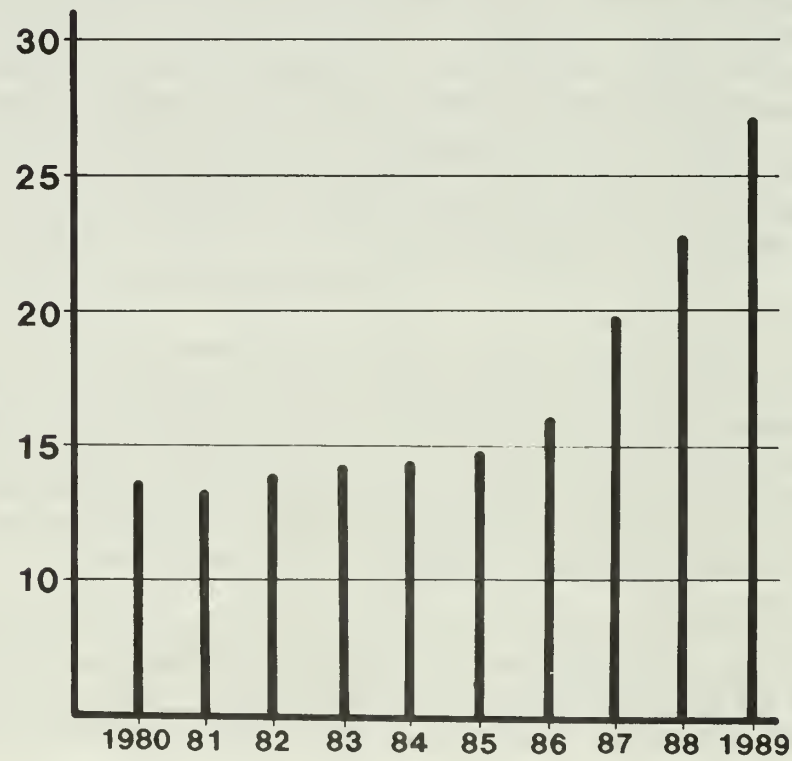
Visitation patterns fall into three rather distinct seasonal periods. The peak visitor season is May through August, when 59 percent of the yearly visits are recorded. This figure has dropped from 63 percent during the 1982-1986 period, and was actually down to 56 percent for the 1989 season. Visitation averaged 125 per day, with as many as 326 being

visitation in thousands



Monthly Visitation-1989

visitation in thousands



Annual Visitation Hovenweep National Monument

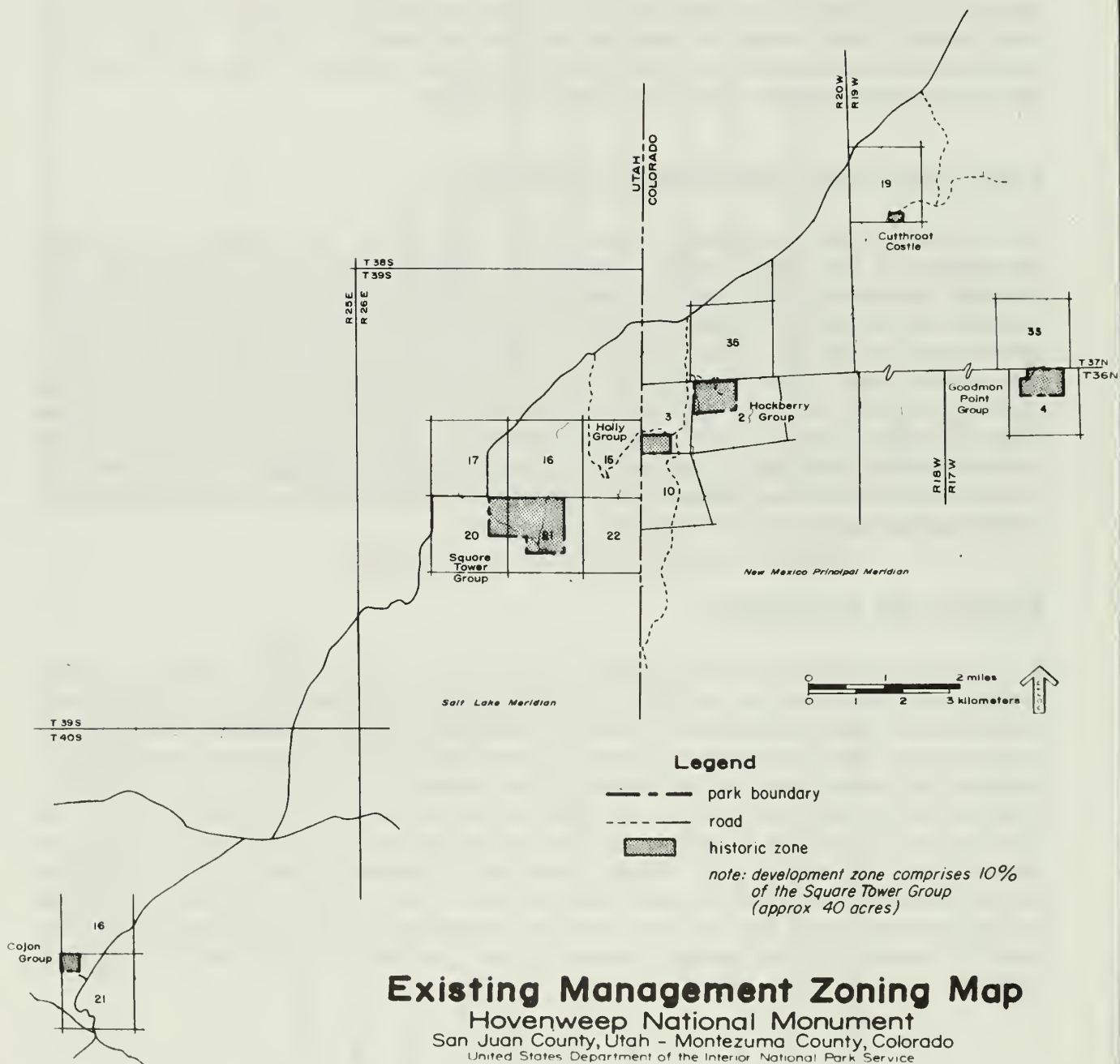
recorded. Visits for the spring and fall months of March-April and September-October have increased from a total of 31 percent in 1982-1986 to 36 percent for 1987-1989. Visitors averaged 80 per day. The winter months of November through February continue to receive 6 percent of the annual visits, a figure that has remained constant for two decades. It is still not uncommon to have days without visitors and no campers for weeks. In summary, while every month has seen an absolute increase in visits, the four months that bracket the summer have had the largest relative increase, as motorists travel more during these months of clement weather and smaller crowds. In 1989, nearly 10,000 visits were recorded during this off-season period, more than were recorded during the peak summer season during the 1982-1986 period.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

The Regional Office computer system in the Division of Park Operations contains information on the ranger station, residences, campground, water, sewer, and road systems. Hovenweep National Monument, as a National Park Service historic area, was automatically listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places. Individual structures were evaluated during 1988. The monument purchased a personal computer system in 1989, facilitating inclusion into Mesa Verde National Park's financial planning program. A radio-telephone system was ordered with delivery expected in late 1989 that will enormously help monument operation. The monument received a surplus mobile home in late 1989 to house the seasonal ranger, volunteers, and researchers. Hovenweep rents two four-wheel-drive vehicles from the General Services Administration, driving approximately 20,000 miles during the year.

STATUS OF PLANNING

Begun in 1980, the General Management Plan may see completion during 1990. Progress of this plan is influenced by results of the 1987 Cooperative Management Strategies with the Bureau of Land Management, which is undergoing further evaluation of its ability to provide a high level of resource and setting protection, while accommodating multiple use activities. An interim Interpretive Prospectus was written in 1974 and is no longer current. It will be revised after completion and approval of the General Management Plan. The 1983 Cultural Resource Management Plan needs revision, and no Natural Resource Management Plan exists. Both of these have been addressed in the 1989 Task Directive for the Resource Management Plan, which is due in 1991, and will include both cultural and natural resources. The monument needs to complete a Collection Management Plan, which is scheduled to be done in cooperation with the Mesa Verde Museum curator in 1990.



EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

The management zoning for the six units of Hovenweep are as follows:

Cajon group (40 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Square Tower group (400 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Holly group (62.7 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Hackberry group (126.06 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Cutthroat group (14.09 acres) 100 percent historic zone

Goodman Point (142.08 acres) 100 percent historic zone

The Square Tower group (400 acres) is managed as a 100 percent historic zone. However, monument headquarters and visitor use facilities are located within the group and represent 10 percent of the group as a park development subzone. As provided for in the 1962 Public Land Order 2604, 80 acres will be retained for grazing under a grazing permit administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The permit holder has not grazed animals in the monument since 1978.

MAJOR ISSUES

- All of the monument's prehistoric structures that still have standing walls require periodic stabilization. This gradual deterioration is caused by the combined effects of weathering (possibly including acid deposition) and normal visitor use. See the Hovenweep National Monument Cultural Resource Management Plan for more discussion.
- The outlying groups of ruins are receiving greater numbers of visitors each year. Visits have doubled between 1983 and 1989, but the monument staff size and ability to patrol has remained constant. Destruction, both unintentional and in the form of vandalism, is always a concern. The potential also exists for physical damage to the masonry structures directly from the blasts and vibrations used in geophysical exploration activity, and in association with oil drilling, such as heavy vehicle movement. The National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management are both more aware of this potential and of the need to address these concerns during such activity. Dr. Kenneth King of the U.S. Geological Survey has conducted studies on seismic effects for the NPS, and monitoring devices are being utilized at Hovenweep.
- Hovenweep has 80 acres of Square Tower unit available for livestock grazing. Botanical research has indicated some impact on native vegetation of the area due

to the grazing. See the Hovenweep National Monument Cultural Resource Management Plan for more discussion.

- Tamarisk and Russian thistle are two exotic plant species which tend to invade monument lands, but which can be controlled through careful management. See the Hovenweep National Monument Cultural Resource Management Plan for more discussion.
- The Hovenweep water supply comes from a 1,400-foot-deep well and carries some minerals and dissolved solids that are marginally acceptable to, or actually in excess of, Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standards. A reverse osmosis process was installed in 1983 to provide drinking water to residents and visitors. It is imperative that safe, dependable water be available to support monument needs. There is the question of whether drilling for oil/gas and carbon dioxide will lower the water table, or contaminate the aquifer by puncturing the previously separated and independent water tables.
- Hovenweep National Monument has only marginal provisions for the handicapped traveler.
- The NPS remains concerned about the nature of activities on lands surrounding the monument groups, especially within that area identified as the Resources Protection Zone. Oil exploration continues to be an issue, both geophysical exploration and wildcat well drilling. Three dry holes and one producing well have been drilled within 2 miles of monument ruins in the past 5 years. In addition to seismic testing and drilling, these projects required road building or upgrading, and placement of support facilities. Cattle and sheep grazing continues on all surrounding land, as well as off-road vehicle use and some illegal wood gathering. The basis for NPS interest revolves around a desire to retain the prehistoric setting surrounding these graceful and serene canyonhead tower complexes. There is also the need to protect the earlier Anasazi sites and attendant farming/water control areas, most of which lie outside the monument boundary. At some point, the monument's interpretive effort must expand to include these earlier sites and supporting water control and farming areas. The current program does not address existing land use on surrounding lands, much of which is harmful to cultural resources. See the Draft General Management Plan for further discussion.
- With the dramatic relative visitation increase of the past four years, the NPS is concerned about facilities and staffing to properly protect monument resources and provide for appropriate visitor services.
- With this visitation increase and gradual, continued development in the local area, there is concern about the loss of primitive nature that has characterized visitor experience in the past. The NPS is also concerned about the needs that a changing, less independent visiting public will have.
- The 1973 Interim Interpretive Prospectus is badly in need of replacement if the

monument is to provide meaningful, Hovenweep-specific interpretation. Synthesis of existing research information and probable further research will be needed to provide the data on which to base theories and themes.

- Approximately 100,000 collection items are stored at the Mesa Verde Research Center. This collection was recently removed as part of the much larger Mesa Verde NP collection, and set up as a separate one. Two thirds of the items have been cataloged and are being properly curated. The remaining items need to receive similar treatment. The NPS is concerned about available storage facilities, especially if future research, excavation, or mitigation efforts lead to adding large numbers of items to the existing collection.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Preserve the original material and workmanship of the cultural resources of Hovenweep National Monument from deterioration caused by precipitation and other natural elements, and from the damage caused by normal visitor use.
- Protect the cultural resources of the monument from vandalism or other damage caused by visitors or other activity on or near the monument.
- Preserve and protect the natural resources of the monument so ecological processes can occur unimpeded.
- Provide for the protection of visitors from health and safety hazards and the illegal or unsafe activities of others.
- Provide the fullest possible range of visitors with enough information and orientation to the monument, so that they may develop an appreciation for the monument's features.
- Provide for the health, safety, and comfort of the monument's residents.
- Promote an understanding and awareness of the goals and needs of the monument with surrounding communities and Federal, State, and local Agencies within the monument sphere of influence.
- Complete the Hovenweep National Monument General Management Plan and any other plans needed to provide for the orderly and realistic development of monument facilities and programs.
- Control the growth of operational costs and energy consumption, while providing a flexible, safe, convenient system of access to the monument and its primary features.

- Provide the opportunity for, and encourage research by, bona fide educational institutions and qualified individuals to the extent needed to manage the area and to accumulate data for interpretive programs and other visitor activities.

42. Hovenweep National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1654) of March 2, 1923.....

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1654—Mar. 2, 1923—42 Stat. 2299]

WHEREAS, there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Hovenweep National Monument the lands shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows:

Utah, Salt Lake Base and Meridian

In township thirty-nine south, range twenty-six east, northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one; in township forty south, range twenty-five east, northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one.

Colorado, New Mexico Principal Meridian

In township thirty-six north, range twenty west, lot four and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section two, and lot six and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section three.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Executive Order No. 3755, dated November 17, 1922, is hereby revoked and such lands thereby temporarily withdrawn and not included in said Hovenweep National Monument by this Proclamation are restored to entry under the public land laws of the United States.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

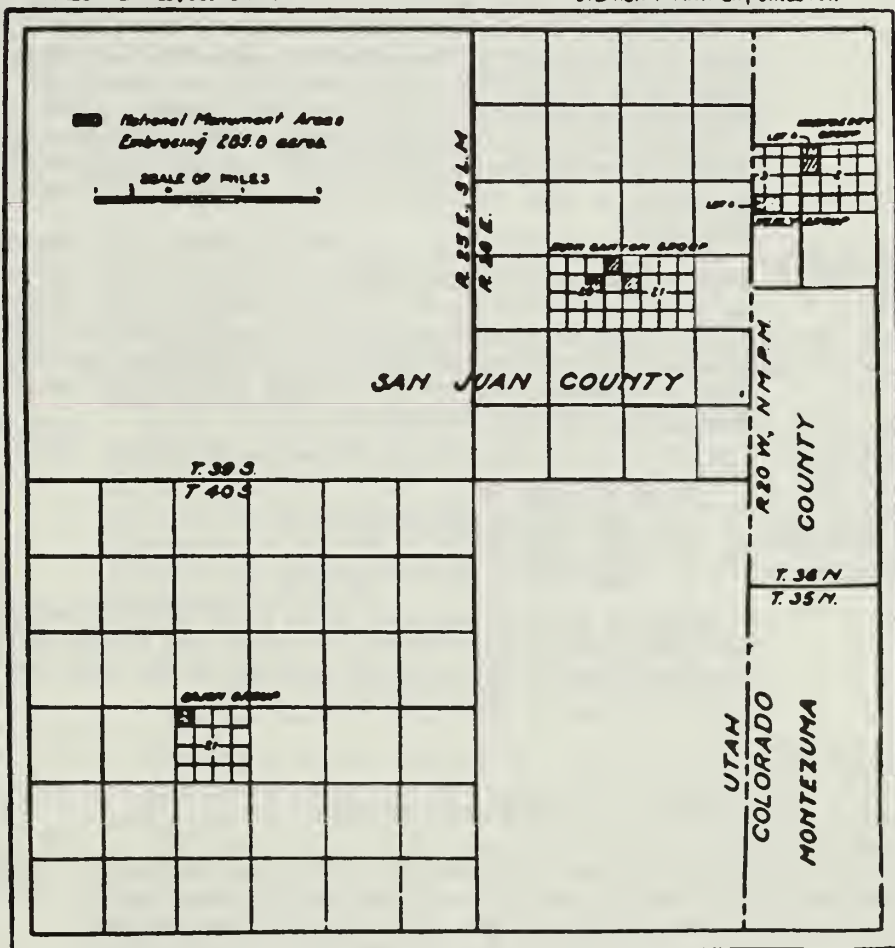
DONE at the City of Washington this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING,

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALBERT B. FALL, SECRETARY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHES, DIRECTOR



HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

ENLARGING HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO AND UTAH

APR 26, 1951
[No. 3924]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

42 Stat., Pt. 2,
p. 2299.

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of protecting and preserving four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States; and

WHEREAS it has been determined that the public lands described and set apart as the said Hovenweep National Monument do not include the lands containing one of the said groups of ruins known as the Hackberry Ruin; and

WHEREAS another ruin, known as the Goodman Point Ruin, situated in the vicinity of the Hovenweep National Monument, has been found to be of significance comparable to, and suitable for preservation with, the ruins comprising the said Monument; and

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable in the public interest that the lands embracing the Hackberry Ruin and the Goodman Point Ruin be added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

Addition of designated lands as parts of Hovenweep National Monument.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225, 16 U. S. C. 431), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described tracts of land in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 20 W.,

Sec. 2, lot 3, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,

Sec. 4, lot 2, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

65 STAT.]

PROCLAMATIONS—APR. 27, 1951

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The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, 16 U. S. C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc., of added lands.

16 U. S. C. 1-3; 39 Stat. 535; 16 U. S. C. 1-3, 2, 3.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON

Secretary of State

ENLARGING THE HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO AND UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 20, 1952
(No. 2988)

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1854 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of preserving four groups of ruins, including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry found in the United States, and Proclamation No. 2924 of April 26, 1951, added to the monument certain other public lands in southwestern Colorado containing other significant ruins; and

42 Stat. 2209.

46 Stat. 48.

WHEREAS other public lands, contiguous to a portion of the lands now comprising the said monument, have been found to contain very important archeological sites, including small pueblos and an exceptional and significant great kiva (a large circular semi-subterranean ceremonial room), the inside and overall diameters of which are approximately 60 and 100 feet, respectively, which kiva has never been excavated by archeologists or vandalized by unauthorized digging; and

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PROCLAMATIONS—DEC. 1, 1952

167 Stat.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve the lands embracing such archeological sites as a part of the said monument:

Addition of land to
Hovenweep National
Monument, Colo.,
Utah.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), do hereby proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described lands in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,

sec. 4, lot 3, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

The area described contains 81.02 acres, more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any features of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision, management, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U. S. C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

1 USC sec. 16 USC
1-4, 22, 42.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-two and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DAVID BRUCE

Acting Secretary of State

REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT UTAH AND COLORADO

April 6, 1956
(No. 3122)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, Township 39 South, Range 26 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, which contain no objects of historic or scientific interest were erroneously included in the Hovenweep National Monument in Utah and Colorado by Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1933 (42 Stat. 2299); and

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of such section 20 which contain ruin groups worthy of preservation because of their historic and scientific value were erroneously omitted from the monument; and

WHEREAS there are other public lands contiguous to the monument which contain an important ruin group, Cutthroat Castle, an outstanding example of a defensive structure of the thirteenth century, the preservation of which is desirable because of its historic and scientific value; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to such monument:

Hovenweep National Monument,
Utah-Colo.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), do proclaim as follows:

1. The following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby excluded from the Hovenweep National Monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

The lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under public land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in the States of Utah and Colorado are hereby reserved and added to and made a part of the Hovenweep National Monument and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 37 N., R. 19 W.,
sec. 19, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 11 and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 11, excepting
a portion of Segregated Tract
63 patented to Edward C. Forest

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

FEDERAL REGISTER

February 10, 1961

page 1271

[Public Land Order 2884]

[Utah 672000]

UTAH

Withdrawal for Use of National Park
Service (Hovenweep National Mon-
ument)

By virtue of the authority vested in the
President and pursuant to Executive
Order No. 10356 of May 26, 1952, it is
ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the
following described public land are
hereby withdrawn from all forms of ap-
propriation under the public land laws,
including the mining laws, and reserved
for use of the National Park Service in
connection with administration of the
Hovenweep National Monument:

SALT LAKE MONUMENT

T. 38 S., R. 30 E.

Sec. 21, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Containing 280 acres.

2. The lands shall continue to be ad-
ministered by the Bureau of Land Man-
agement for grazing purposes.

JOHN A. CASPER, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 8, 1961.

[F.R. Doc. 62-1574; Filed Feb. 8, 1961;
8:46 a.m.]

